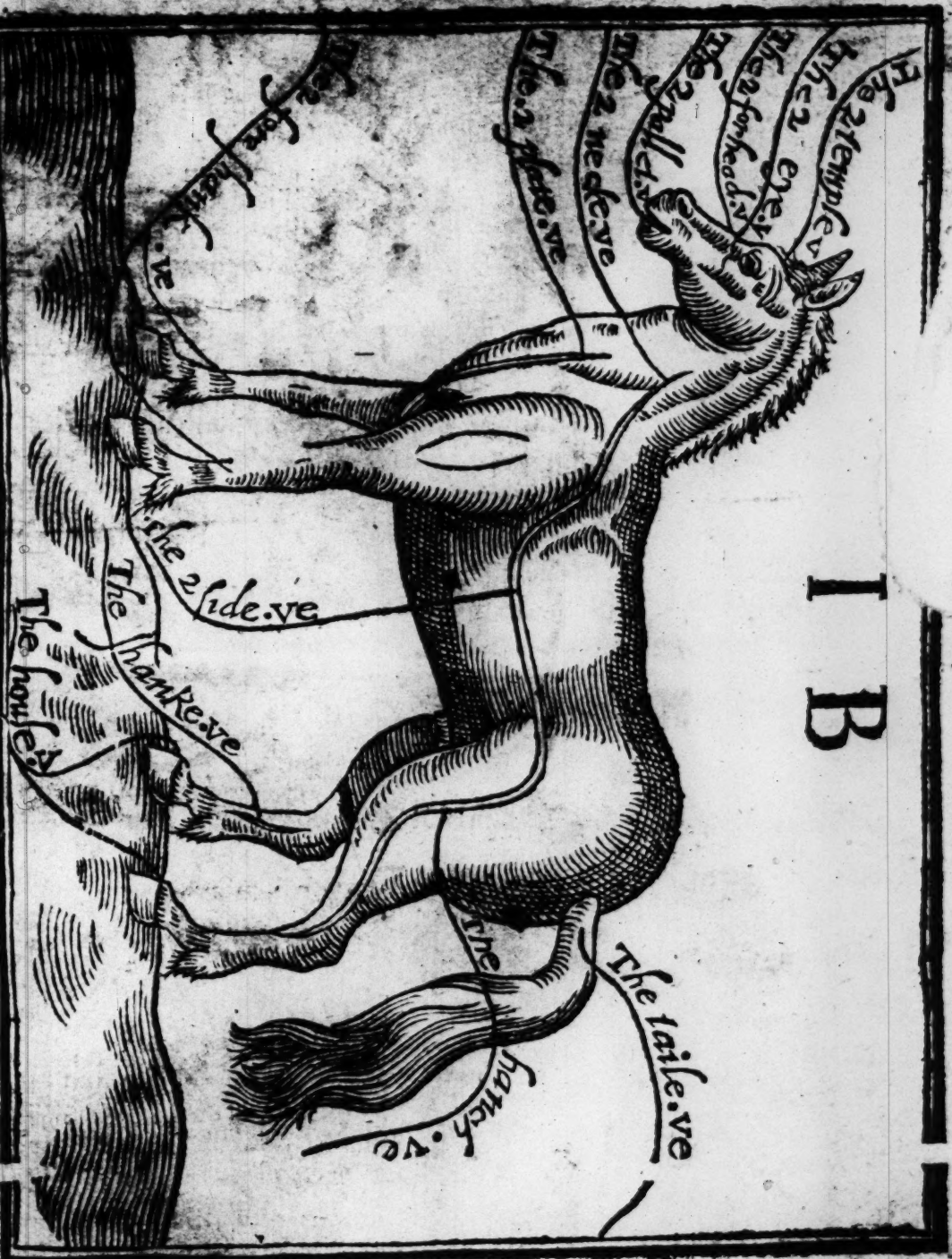
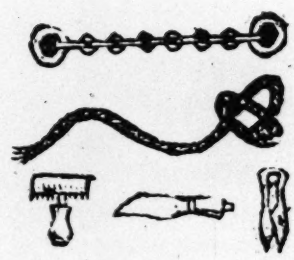
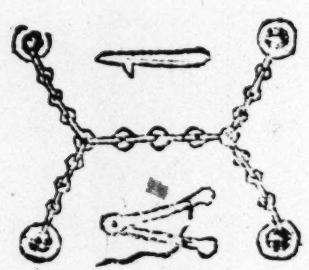


I B







# THE English Farrier,

O R,  
Countrey-mans Treasure.

Shewing approved Remedies to cure all Diseases,  
Hurts, Maimes, Maladies, and Griefes in Horses :  
and how to know the severall Diseases that  
breed in them; with a description of every  
Veine; how, and when to let them blood,  
according to the nature of their  
Diseases.

*With directions to know the severall Ages of them.*

Faithfully set forth according to Art and approved ex-  
periment, for the benefit of Gentlemen, Farmers, Inholders,  
Husbandmen, and generally for all.



At London printed by John Rolfe 1637





## *The Contents.*

### *Chap. 1.*

**H**ow and when a horse should be let blood, & by what signe a man may know whether it bee needfull or no.

*Chap. 2.* In how many Veines a horse may be let blood, with a description of the severall Veines.

*Chap. 3.* Directions to know when to let a Horse blood, and in what Veine, and for what disease, griefe, or cause, and how to know the griefe or disease.

*Chap. 4.* How to know the Age of a Horse.

*Chap. 5.* Things necessary to be knowne by every Farrier.

*Chap. 6.* To know the severall Diseases that grow in Horses and in what parts they grow, and upon what causes.

*Chap. 7.* How to judge of the sickneses and impediments in a horse by his Doung or Ordure,

*Chap. 8.* How to judge of the sickneses or impediments in a Horse by his Stale or Vrine.

*Chap. 9.* A description of the number, qualities, and measure of the Sinews of a Horse.

*Chap. 10.* Of the three powers or vertues whereby as well the body of a Horse as every other beast is governed.

*Chap. 11.* Of the number and situation of bones that be in a Horses body.

*Chap. 12.* In what points the art of shooing doth consist, and of hooves and of the divers kinds thereof.

*Chap. 13.* Of paring and shooing the perfect hoove  
and

*The Contents.*

and fore-feete, and how to make the shooes and  
nayles.

*Chap. 14.* Of paring and shooing the hinder feet.

*Chap. 15.* How to keepe the hoove of a horse moyft  
in the Stable, and the Receipt of the oyntment.

*Chap. 16.* Approved Remedies for curing all kindes  
of Diseases, Hurts, Maymes, Maladies or Griefes,  
in Horses.

---

THE

---



# THE English Farrier,

OR  
Country-mans Treasure.

Chap. 1.

How, and when a horse should be let blood, and by what signe a man may know whether it be needfull or no.



First, to preserve health, it is good to let him blood foure times a yeere  
First, in the Spring about the beginning of May, because the blood beginneth to increase: Secondly, in September, because the blood beng then inflamed inequally, may euaporate or breake out: Thirddly, about the middest of December, to let out the grosse and knotty blood: Fourthly, about the middest of March.

But I would not wish you to let a horse blood but once a yeare, & that in the beginning of May, within a fortnight after his putting to grasse; for then you shall let out the grosse and old blood, and the new will come in his place: Except it be upon great need, I would wish you not to let him blood at all: for oft letting blood causeth debility in the horse, it hindreth the sight, and maketh the blood resort inwardly, which cloyeth the heart and intrals, and leaueth the outward parts destitute.

The

The English Farrier, or

Chap. 2.

In how many Veines a horse may be let blood, with  
a description of the severall Veines.

**I**n the two Temple Veines, which bee the  
first and principall Veines in the head.

In the two Eye veines, which are easie to find in  
the face of the horse, somewhat beneath his eyes

In the two Ballet veines in the Mouth.

In the two Necke veines.

In the two Plate veines which are in the breast.

In the two Fore-head veines.

In the two Fore-shanke veines.

In the two Fore veines before.

In the two Side veines, which may be called the  
Shanke veines.

In the Talle-veine.

In the Hanch-veine.

In the Hooft-veine.

In the two Fore shanke veines behind.

So that an horse may be let blood in 13 veines:

All which, are easie enough to know, because e-  
very one lyeth in a little Gutter, which you  
shall find by feeling with your finger.

Chap. 3.

Directions to know when to let a horse blood, and  
in what Veine, and for what disease, grieve, or  
cause, and how to know the grieve or disease.

**I**f your Horse be pained with any grieve in his  
head, Deaviness, Frensie Falling-evill;





The English Farrier, or.

or such like, then it is good to let him blood in the temple beine, with a fleme.

If his eyes be wartish, or bloud-botten, or covered with sin or web, or haw, then it is good to let him blood in the Eye beine, with a fleme.

If he haue any wearinesse or heavines of body, or be diseased in the throat with the stranglings, or Quinsie, or swelling of the Arteries either within or without, then it is good to let him blood in the Ballat beines in the mouth with a Canet.

If he be vexed with an Ague, or with any other disease burdening his Body, then let him blood in the Neck-beines.

If his griefe be in the Lungs, Liver, or any other inward part: then let him blood in the breast beines, which we call before the Plate beines.

If he be grieved in the Shoulders, then let him blood in the fore-feet beines about the knee with a launce, and that very warily: for that place is full of Sinewes.

If hee be grieved in the Joynts, then let him blood in the Shackle-beines, and that very warily: for that place is full of Sinewes also.

If he be fowled in the fore-feet with foundring, or other boile, then let him blood in the toes beines (make way first with your drabber, to come to your beines) in the fore-feete.

If he be diseased in the Kidneys or Beines, Backe or Belly then let him blood in the Flank-beines.

If he haue any griefe in his hips, then let him blood



Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses.

blood in the taile vaine, or horse veine.

If his hinder Legges be grieved, or Joynts,  
or feete: then let him blood on the Shackle-  
Veins, and on the two veines behind on the hin-  
der feete,

Chap. 4.

How to know the age of a Horse.

A Horse hath forty teeth: the thirtieth moneth  
after his foaling he loseth two above and  
two beneath; in the fourth yeere, he loseth two  
above and two beneath: when he is five, he cast-  
eth all the rest both above & beneath. Those that  
come first above, are hollow: when he is six, his  
hollow teeth are filled up: and in the seventh all  
the rest are filled up: then you may no longer  
iudge of his age by his teeth.

Chap. 5.

Things necessary to be knowne by every

Farier.

As first to knowe what disease a horse  
is afflicted with.

Secondly what be the causes of every disease  
in particular.

Thirdly howe to knowe what remedies and meanes  
are best to be used in the cure of every disease.  
Fourthly howe to knowe what remedies and meanes  
are best to be used in the cure of every disease.  
Fifthly howe to knowe what remedies and meanes  
are best to be used in the cure of every disease.

CC.

Chap.

The English Farrier, or.

Chap. 6.

To know the severall diseases that grow in horses,  
and in what parts they grow, and upon what causes.

**B** Agges, in the breakes of the mouth.

Barbs, be two teats growing under the tongue.

Bottes, doe grow and breed in the Blaw & guts.

Blisters, on his body, cometh through heat & cold.

Canker, is in his mouth benomed, & will make his

tongue to burne & chafe, and it maketh his upper lips

underneath, and face full of blacke moales or

pimples, for hee hath muche eaten his meate.

Coults Evill, is by running of water and blood: it

will canker his belly, and hee can not feed.

Cloying, is in the throat of the horse.

Goats, is a facke made in the flapper before.

Grubs, is a swelling made in behind the hocks.

Gratches, is a ruffe made about the thlocks.

Interfeering, is striking on the loyns about the  
pastorne.

Farcion, or Farcie, is a Scabbe or knobs break-  
ing in diuers places of his body, and com-  
meth this waye in the winter.

Fever, is a sickness taken with cold, and will  
make him to shake.

Thistula, is an old rotten Soze in the body.

Foundering, is taken in the body, and feet also.

Fraying, is taken in the body, feet, and legges,

which is a sickness coming on by cold.

Prounce or Pimples, is in the pallet of his mouth,

which is a sickness: and cometh especially by  
eating of frozen grasse, or dust.

Gigges



Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses.

Gigges or Flapes, are Pimple: Teats in the  
inside of the mouth.

Glanders, are a much harder disease: and  
when they are ripe, they will run at his Noe,  
and so breake out.

Gorge, is a swelling of blood on the legges.

Gravelling, is taken in the feet.

Web in the Eye, is a disease, which is a Gristle  
growing on the feime which scoweth the Eye:  
Hie bound, is when the flume cleaveth to the  
flesh and the flume.

Hodfobound, is when the flume of the hoofs.

Itch in the Tail, is when the flume of the Tail.

Lammas, is the flesh in the mouth, and the upper  
Teeth.

Mange, is taken in the flume of the legges.

Mallender, is a disease in the knees.

Molt-long, is a disease in the hoofs.

Mourning of the flume, is when the flume  
backe of the flume.

Navel-galled, is a disease in the flume against the  
flume.

Paines, is a disease in the flume, or foot-lock.

Poule-evill, is a disease in the flume: and  
breedeth a disease.

Pin or web, is when the flume of the Eye.

Rume, is taken by cold, so his Teeth will wax  
loose, & seeme long, & then he cannot eat his  
meat, but it had lie in his mouth about his Jawes.

Ring-bone, is a hard gristle about the hoofs.

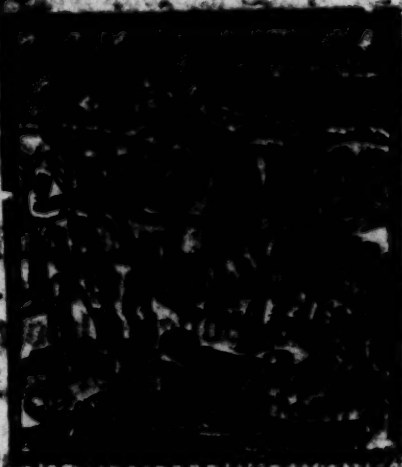
Quinnage, is forecure in the throat.

Sclander, is a disease on the flume on the hin-  
der legges.

Shackle.

The English Farrie r, or,

Shackle-galled, is on the Pastorne.  
Spavin, is on the Joynt in the hooftes behind.  
Spleen, is a splendure above the fetterlocke.  
Staggers, is a dizziness to the head, breeding of  
cold and of the Fellowes.  
Stranglings, is a swelling in the Throat.  
Stone, in a horse.  
Surbating, is under the hooves of the feet on  
the further side.  
Vives, is a certaine Currell under the race, or a  
Canker in the Mouth of Throat.  
Wind-gals, are bladders about the fetterlocks.  
Yellow, is a kind of Jaundice, and will cause the  
Eyes to looke yellowe, and other parts of the  
body also.



How to judge of the sicknesses and impediments in a horse,  
by his colour, or ordure.  
I have found for the most part the colour of a horse is cor-  
respondent to the state of his health, and the colour of his  
lour, for if he be sound and well, his colour shall be a more bright  
and



## Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses.

and sometimes again of a more dark colour, and freer from  
darknesse is ever best, and doth make appearance of the  
more health and health of the beast, as also that is to reby  
the lesse subject to consumption, and therefore in better state  
of body. But if his body be very bright and lustrous, it is  
an infallible signe that he hath eaten some thing that is a  
nauseous nature, as a leather, or some naughty worine, some  
spring, or the like unwholesome thing, otherwise he grow-  
eth of some inward cold which hath formerly lurked in  
his bowels, or body: but if his dung be grasse or soyle, be  
very hard and collicke, which he putteth forth with round  
and hard faeces, then is it a great sign that he is very hot  
in his body and in inward parts, which may endanger the sta-  
ners, or else doth shew that he hath a surtet which he got  
(before his putting forth) through intemperate riding,  
washing, raw, or cold food, or the like, where by the horse  
is in danger to become consumed, to have the pellops, or  
thinnesse of a leather, which will after time hardly appeare  
in him in it's effect, until his returning into the stable, at  
which time one or other must be taken for speedy prevention.  
But if your horse doe feed upon straw, then will the colour  
of his dung be yellow and some what hard, long, and well  
compacted, all which be tokens of a healthy and a sound body;  
but if it be too soft, and exceeding long, it is a signe of ensu-  
ing sickness, by means of a great drought in the body, and  
so also if it be thine: but if it be blackish, and doth not smell  
strong, then is it a sign that the horse is in danger of death.  
But if your horse doe feed upon Hay and Oates, and that  
he be sound in body, then will his excrement be a yellow  
pellow, moist, and well compacted, but if the blacknesse be con-  
verted into rednesse, you may be then well assured that  
he hath some inflammation in his body, but when it con-  
verteth into blacknesse, then is prevention be not speedily  
had, death ensueth: and as touching the smell, that telleth  
out according to the quantity of the provender you give him  
for the more provender the stronger will be the smell of his  
Dyure, and Urine and Beanes will cause his Dyure to  
smell stronger than Oates, & Wheat more than any other  
of Oates; and the more bread and provender you give him,  
the more perfect and sound shall you keep him in his body.  
But if his dung be black and stinking, and some will say, then

## The English Farrie 1, Or,

be you assured he hath much greene which leech in his body, which phlegme must fetch away from him, for then also is his blood putrified, corrupted, or enflamed. But if you doe find by his Excrements that he doth indigeste stiffe, which you may know by the whole colour of Stales, With eat another Excreme he leecheth forth in his dung, then perswade your selfe, that your horse hath lately taken a formal sturte, which may right easily bring him to his end, if a discreet course be not speedily taken: in a word, if his dung be black and hath little or no smell, then make you no question but that he is in danger of death, which will full soon after follow, if the greater care be not taken to hinder and prevent the same.

### Chap. 8.

How to judge of the sicknesses or impediments in a horse by his Stale or Urine.

If he shall find his water to be either pale, whitish or yellow, not much unlike to the colour of Saffron, or fat Amber, or if it be not very cleere, but smelleth somewhat strong let the ferrier then be confident the horse is not sick, but sound and healthy, and in perfect state of body: but if his Urine be extremes cleere and white, and of the colour of Rock-water, and withoutling then hath he a fault in his kidneys, Reines, or back, or else he enclineth to the Stone or else he hath some stoppage in his kidneys. But if his water be high coloured like to the colour of strong Beere, then fast a taken the blood of the horse is enflamed, and that he is subject to a Fever, or to some strong quartan: but if it be red and of the colour almost of blood, then is the blood more inflamed, which is a more dangerous rising, which may prove very dangerous to his life. But if it be of a pale greenish colour thick, and viscous, then certainly his Backe is grievously weak, and he is in danger of a Consumption of his Spine. But if it be high coloured and troubled or troubled with small Clouds, with a kind of blackness there in, then this doth demonstrate enflaming sickness, and death, if it be not carefully prevented. But if the Urine be disposed into severall parts, and not combined with one into one, as it is Beere, then then argueth that the malice of the disease beginneth to depart, whereby the Farrier may have great hope of the health of the horse.

### Chap



## Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses. 1

### Chap. 9.

**Description** of the number quality and measure  
of the sinewes of a horse.

**I**t belongeth vs also to describe vnto you the number,  
quality, and measure of the sinewes of a horse. From  
the neth necke vnto the top of the head, and so downe a-  
long the backe, vnto the cropper, comes ii great cords  
or tendons, every one xii. fote long. Then is there two  
branches and principall sinewes of the braine, contain-  
ing foure fote. Then from the shoulders to the next joint  
downe, comes ii great sinewes or tendons. And from  
that joint vnto the pasterns, foure great sinewes.  
Also in the forepart and about his brest, as well within as  
without, are x. sinewes, and as many in his hinder parts.  
Then from the reynes of his backe vnto his stoues are  
foure, so that in his whole body he hath in all foure and  
thirty apparant sinewes.

### Chap. 10.

**Of the three powers or vertues whereby as well  
the body of a horse, as every other beast  
is governed.**

**T**he powers and vertues whereby the body of every  
beast is governed, are in number three, that is to  
say, the power Animall, the power Vitall, and the pow-  
er Naturall. The power Animall is a vertue incident  
to the braine, which through the sinewes, running like  
conduite pipes from the braine, distributeth feeling and  
moving to all the parts of the body. The power Vitall  
is a vertue belonging to the heart, which giueth life and  
spirits to all the body, and to every parte thereof, by  
the meanes of the arters, which all like conduit pipes doe  
proceede from the heart, the chiefe fountaine of natu-  
rall heate.

A

The

## The English Farrier, or.

The power naturall, is a vertue properly appertaining to the liuer, which giueth nutriment vnto all the body, and to euery part thereof, by meanes of the veins, which likewise proceed from the liuer like conduit pipes, carrying the blood from the liuer, which is the fontaine of blood vnto euery part of the body. Moreover the power naturall comprehendeth foure other vertues, that is to say, the vertue attractive, whereby it draweth in instances meet to nourish the body; then the vertue retentive whereby it retaineth and keepeth the instances received; thirdly, the vertue digestive, whereby it digesteth the same: and finally the vertue expulsive, whereby it expelleth excrements, or superfluities. It may be said that the three powers before recited, be of such small importance, and therefore the Farrier had need to haue a speciall regard vnto them. For if any of them faile, the beast cannot liue.

### Chap. II.

Of the number and situation of bones that be in a horses body.

Every Horse or Dre, hath in the upper part of his head two bones, and from his forehead vnto his nostrills, other two. Also two nether Jawe bones, and of teeth in all, to the number of 41, that is to say, of Jaw teeth, or side teeth, 24, of tushes 4, of forth teeth, otherwise called the shearing teeth 13. The 13. topnt bones, aswel of the necke as of the backe, be in all twenty two, that is to say from the head to the withers, 11, and from thence to the reynes or kidneys, 11. and from thence to the taylor, seauen, then to there the great broad hinder bone, called the sacred bone, which hath 13. vertebrae or topntures. Also in the horses shoulder be two great bones called the spine bones, and from thence to the collar bones or Canell bones, other two bones. From thence to the first topnt above the legges, other two bones, and from thence to the knees two called the thigh bones, and from thence to the pasternes, other two called the hank bones, and from thence downeward to the hooves, be in all 41. little bones. Then there is a great bone in his byt whereunto



## Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses. 2

unto are fastened, xvi. ribbes. And to the Collumelle behind be two bones, and from the two knees to the joints other two, and also two towards the ribbes. From the bending of the hough unto the legge, are two small bones and from the legge to the two seciles of the legge, other two little bones and from the pastorns to the houe sixteen little bones. The summe of all the bones, is one hundred and threescore and ten.

### Chap. 12.

In what points the art of shooing doth consist, and of hooes and of diuers kinds thereof.

**T**he Art of shooing consisteth in these points, that is to say, in paring the houe well, in making the shoe of good stiffe, in well fashioning the webbe thereof, and well piercing the same, in fitting the shoe unto the hoves foote, in making naples of good stiffe and fashioning of the same, and finally, in well drying of the said naples, and clenching of the same. But sith neither paring nor shooing is no absolute thing of it selfe, but hath respect unto the foot, or houe, (for the shoe is to be fitted to the foot, and not the foote to the shoe) and that there be diuers kinds of hooes both good and bad, requiring great diuersity as well of paring as shooing.

Of hooes some be perfect and some be voperfect. The perfect Houe is that which is round, smooth and short, so as the Horse may treade more on the Toe than on the Heele, and also right, and somewhat hollow within, but not ouer hollow, haueing a narrowe frush, and broad Heeles. The voperfect Houe is that which lacketh any of these properties before sayde, belonging unto a perfect Houe. For as touching the first point marke. If the Houe be not round but brode, and spreading out of

## The English Farrier, or.

the hooes, or quarters, that horse for the most part hath narrow heeles, & in continuance of time will be flat footed which is a weake foot, and will not carie a shoe long, nor trauell far, but some furbate, and by treading more on his heeles, than on his toes, will go low on his pasterns, and such feet through their weaknesse be most subject to false quarters, and to grauelling.

Secondly, if the hooe be not smooth, but rugged, and full of circles, like Rammes hooes, then it is not onely vnseemely to the eye, but also it is a signe that the foot is in no good temper, but to hot and dry, and thereby perhapes maketh the hooe to be brittle.

Thirdly, if it be long, then it will cause the horse to tread all vpon the heeles, and to go low on his pasterns, and thereby to breed windgalls.

Fourthly, if the hooe be not right, but crooked, that is to say, broad without, and narrow within, whereby the horse is play footed, then it will cause the horse to tread more inward, than outward, and to go close with his topknots together, as he cannot well trauell without interfering, or perhaps straketh one leg so hard against another, as he becometh lame. But if he be broad within, and narrow without, that is not so hurtfull. Notwithstanding, it will cause him to grauell sooner on the outside than on the inside.

Fifthly, if the hooe be flat and not hollow within, then it breedeth such inconueniences, as are before declared in the first imperfect hooe. And againe if it be ouer hollow, then it will drye the faster, and cause the horse to be hooe bound. For the ouer hollow hooe is a craft narrow hooe, and groweth vpright, whereby though the horse treadeth vpright, and not on his heeles, yet such kind of hooes will drye ouer fast, vnlesse they be continually moist, and cause the horse to be hooe bound, which lameth him, making them to halt.

Sixthly, if the frog be broad, then the heeles be weak, and so soft as you may almost bend them together, and then the horse will neuer tread holdy on the stones or hard ground.

Seauenthly, & lastly, if the heeles be narrow, the heeler of the horse will grow to be hooe bound.

Chap.



## Chap. 13.

Of paring and shooing the perfect hooie and forefeet,  
and how to make the shooes and nayles.

**F**irst pare the seat of the shoe, so even and plaine as may be, to the intent that the shoe may sit close and not heare in one place more than in an other and take more of the toe, than of the heele, to the intent that the heeles be higher then the toe, because all the waight of the horses, fore-body lyeth upon the quarters and heeles of the forefeete. And therefore those parts shoulde be most maintayned, and taken off with the butter as little as may be. For the paring of the heels, being naturally thinner, and more tender than the toe, woulde greatly weaken them: but the toe being naturally thicke and hard, woulde be pared so thinn as the edge of a knife. But in paring of the hinder feet, a clean contrary order is to be observed.

Then make your shoe of Spanish Iron, with a brode webbe, fitting it to the foot, and let the sponges be thicker, and more substantiall then any other part, of the shoe, yea, and also somewhat broade, so as the quarters on both sides may abound, that is to say, appeare without the hooie a straines breadth, to gard the rosin, which is the strength of the hooie, and onely beareth the shoe, and when you come to the piercing thereof, beware not to pierce it from the quarter to the hard toe, but not backward as toward the heele and pierce it so as the holes may be wider on the outside than on the inside, and that the cyrcle of the piercing may be more distant from the edge of the toe, then from the edge of the quarter, whereas it beginneth, because the hooie is thicker forward then backward, and therefore more hard to be taken. And as touching the nayles then make them also of the same Iron before said, the heads wherof woulde be square and not fully so brode beneath as is above, but answerable to the piercing holes

## The English Farrier, or,

holes, as the head of the nayles may enter in and fill the same, appearing aboue the shoe no more than the bredth of the backe of a kniffe, so shall they stand fast without hogging, and endure longer, and to that end the stamp that first maketh the holes, and the perschill that pierceth them, and also the necks of the nayles, would be of one square fashion and bignes, that is to say, great aboue and small beneath, which our common Smithes doe little regard, for when they pierce a shoe, they make the holes as wide on the inside, as on the outside, and their nayles with so great a shouldering by drying them over hard upon the nayle tole, as the heads or rather necks of the sayd nayles, can not enter into the holes, for to say the truth, a good nayle would haue no shouldering at all, but be made with a playne and square necke, so as it may iustly sit and fill the piercing hole of the shoe. For otherwise the head of the nayle standing high, and the necke thereof being weake, eyther it breaketh off or else bendeth vpon every light occasion, so as the shoe thereby standeth loose from the houe and is quickly lost. Moreover, the shankes of the nayles would be somewhat flatte, and the pointes sharp without hol- lownesse or flaw, and stier towards the head aboue, than beneath. And when you drive, drive at the first with strokes and with a light hammer, till the nayle be somewhat entred, and in driving fine delicate holes it shall not bee amisse to grease the pointes of the nayle with a little soft grease, that the nayles may enter the more easily, and drive the fine Talon nayles first. Then looke whether the shoe standeth right or not, which you shall perceiue in beholding the frush, for if the sponges on both sides, be equally distant from the frush, then it standeth right, if not, then amend it and set the shoe right, and standing right, drive in another nayle, that done, let the horse set downe his foote againe, and looke round about it to see whether it sit- teth the horses foot in all places, and whether the horse scratcheth euen and iust on it or not. And if you see that the shoe doth not furnish every part equally, but per- haps



## Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses. 4

haps appeareth more of one side than of another. Then make the Horses other foote to be lifted vp, to the intent he may stand the more steddily vpon that foote, and so standing, strike him on the hooe with your hammer on that side that the hooe is scant, and that shall make the hooe to come that way. The hooe then standing straight and iust, drawe in the rest of all the nayles to the number of eight, that is to say, foure on the one side, and foure on another, so as the points of the nayles may come to stand in the out side the hooe even and iust one by another, as it were in a Cyrculer line, and not out of order, like the teeth of a saw wherof one is bent one way and clinch them so as the clinches may be hid in the hooe, which by cutting the hooe with the point of a knife, a little beneath the appearing of the naile you may easily doe. That done with a tape, pare the hooe round, so as the edge of the hooe may be seene round about.

### Chap. 14.

#### Of paring and shooing the hinder feet.

**F**or the paring of the hinder feet, is cleane contrary, to the forefeet, for the weakest part of the hinder foote is the toe, and therefore in paring the hinder foote, the toe must be alwayes more spared than the heele.

Then make the shooe fitte for the hooe in such sorte as is before said, sauing that it would be alwayes strongest towards the toe, and it must be pierced nigher the heele than the toe, because as I haue said before, that the toe is alwayes the weakest part of the hinder foot. Also let the out side of the hinder shooe be made with a Calkin, not ouer high, but let the other sponge be agreeable vnto the Calkin, that is to say, as high in a manner as the Calkin, which Calkin is to keepe the horse from sliding. But then it may not be sharpe pointed, but rather flatte and handsomely turned vpwart.

### Chap. 15.

The English Farrier, or, Book 9

Chap. 15.

How to keepe the hoove of a horse moist in the stable, and the receit of the oymnt.

**A**s horses haue so many times take harme through the negligence or unskillfullnesse of the Farrier, in euill paring or liming the same, even so they take no lesse harme many times through the negligence of the keeper for lack of stopping, and keeping the foote safe moist, for the hinder feet most commonly are kept to moist, by meanes that the dung and stale is suffered to lye continually at their doore. But the foote safe stand continually dry, whereby the hoofs becometh brittle, hoarred, pea, and many times become bound, which a good keeper will not suffer, but be mindfull to stop them often, either with horse dung, or Cow dung, pea, and also to wash them cleane without, with water, and then to anoynt them with some good suppling oymnt, as this here following prescribeth.

Take of Turpentine, of Sheeps tallow, of each halfe a pound, of untroght war halfe a quarterne, and of Sallet oyle halfe a pint. Boyle all these together in a pottle, stirring them continually with a stick, be they much by mingled together. When take it from the fyre, and let it coole, and being cold, presse it in the hand, or, or else in some other, to the intent that you may haue it ready every second day to anoynt all the corners of the horses hooves round about, but first wash their hooves cleane and make no hurt in remane upon them, then being dryed with a cloth, anoynte them.



Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses. 5

The sixt Chapter.

Approved remedies for the curing of all  
kindes of diseases, hurts, maimes,  
or malidies, or griefes in  
Horses.

For the Galling of a Horse-backe.

Take Butter, vineger and Bay-salt, and melt them  
together, and lay on the horse backe warme: then  
strow vpon it sut, or the poulder of a clay wall.

Another for the same.

Take lb. of turnericke, brusse it, a handfull of  
Bay-salt, and a handfull of Sut, with two handfulls  
of Datemeale, mingle it with Urine, and make it  
into a Cake as well as you can, and then vpon a ho-  
rse backe it till it be burnt blacke, then beate it in-  
to poulder: and when you haue washed your horse  
backe with Lee very hot, or Chamber Lee, then strow  
on the poulder: and when the poulder is almost gone,  
dresse it as aforesaid.

If it bee rentred, take Weell, Honey, the white  
of an Egge, and sut; mingle them together, and  
make a plaister thereof, and lay it to the dead flesh:  
then strow on Verdigreace, and renew it once a  
day.

Another for the same.

Take a pottle of Mergis, two penny worth of  
greene Copys, and boile it to a pint and a halfe: wash





## Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses. 7

and search the hole therewith, and fill the hole with Red Lead, and so let it remaine three dayes vntouch-  
ed, then wash it with the same, and fill it againe with  
Red Lead: and so euery other day wash it with that  
Water, not made so strong of the Copris; and lay  
thereon Red Lead, this will heale it though it be gal-  
led to the body.

To heale any canker or sore in a horse.

Take of the strongest Beere a pint, put it into a  
quarter of a pound of Allum: and halfe a handfull of  
Sage: See the it to the one halfe, then take out the  
Sage leaues: this will heale any Canker or Sore  
in a horse.

To heale any cut in a Horse.

Take a quarter of a pound of fresh Butter, of  
tarre and blacke Sope, halfe so much of each, and  
a little turpentine: boyle them altogether (but the  
Sope) and as soone as you take it from the fire, put  
in the Sope and then use it.

For a horse wrung in the wales.

Take Butter and salt, and boile them together till  
they are blacke, then poure it on hot: then take vp  
a flake of Horse dung that is hot, and lay it on the  
soze backe, and so dresse him till he be whole.

For fretting on the belly which com-  
meth with galling of the  
foregirt.

This commeth with the fore Girt, and it stoppeth  
the blood which is in the principall veines, called  
the plate Veines, which doe runne length wayes,  
take Oyle of Bayes, and Oyle of Balme, two  
B 2 ounces

## The English Farrier, or.

ounces of Witch, two ounces of tarre, one ounce of Rosen: mingle them altogether, and annoynt the soze bowels, then take flaxe and lay vpon it, and seare it with a hot Iron, but take heed it be not too hot, for feare of burning.

## For Thistulacs.

When you first perceiue it to swell, then scald it with Honee and sheepes suet, but scald it very much, this will keepe it from breeding.

Then take and slit it in the weather end of the soze and put as much Mercury Snblimatum as a Pease, abate it with Sallet Oyle, laying it on with a feather; after that take verdigreace foure penny worth, Vitriall ob. Lead thre penny worth, beate these together and every day wash the wound with Copzis water made with Copzis and Elder leaves in Summer, and with the finer Greene bark in Winter: after washing, take the polouer, and put it on the soze, and after it droppe on a little Oyle.

## Another for the same.

Take the outtermost Greene shells of Walnuts, and put them in a tubbe, strowing thre oz. foure handfull of Bay-salt vpon them, some on the bottome, some on the middle, and some on the top, and so keepe them all the yeare: and when you will vse them, take a pint of them, and a little bay salt, and halfe a quarter of a pound of blacke Sope, with halfe a spoonesfull of May butter (and for want thereof, other butter and incorporate them together, and then spread it on the soze: but two houres before you lay it on, annoynt the Soze with a little Venice-turpentine.

A medicine to kill the thistula cleane, cankers,  
or foules orea

Take



## Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses. 9

Take unguentum Egyptiacum which is made of Honey, a pint, Vineger halfe a pint Allum a quarter of a pound, and verdigrease an ounce and halfe, see the them altogether, till they be thicke and a tawny colour; this is called Egyptiacum: And to make it the strongest way, is to put Subl. an ounce make in powder and Arsnicke two scruples, and boyle it together.

This strongest is for thistulaes, Cankers, and soule Soares: and the first may be used in the Mouth, but not that which is made of Sublimatum and Arsenicke; for they are poison.

### A Tent to put into the hollow place of

Take of Sublimatum well powdered, one ounce, the mildest of well leavened Bread make baked till oz of Penny senné drammes; mingle them together with a little Rose-water, and make Tents thereof, and boyle them upon a stele, and then take it to use.

To make a Lee for the same, or  
water to kill a Thistula  
at the bottome.

Take Lk, honey, Roch Allum, and Mercury, and see the them together: and apply it to the thistula at the bottome thereof.

### Another for the same.

Also to cure a thistula, take R sw, Wine, Coats doing, and Beane floure, and seeth again together, and lay it on, and this will cure it by.

### To finck-a Thistula.

Take first and seare it with this marke O or such like

## The English Farrier, or,

like, and then take Rosen, Sheepes tallow, and bym-  
stone, and boyle them together, and lay it on very hot  
with a Cloth: this will sinke it downe againe. This  
is good also for a Windgall: take and picke it out  
(but beware of Sinnewes) and then lay it on;  
but not so hot, but very reasonable: and this will  
keepe it cleane.

## For a Thistula in the head.

Take the iuyce of house-leeks and dippe a Locke of  
Wool in it, and put the Locke of Wool in his Eares  
and bind it fast, vse this once a day.

## Another for the same.

If there be any inflammation in the Eares, or  
that it groweth to an impostumation in that place,  
you shall boyle the rutes of Gallones in water till  
they were tender, then bruse them, and straine  
out the water cleane and being warme giue it the  
Horse to drinke.

## To know the Bortes.

When you thinke that your Horse hath the Borts,  
looke in his mouth: and smell on his breath, for it  
will stinke, and his mouth will be full of filth.

## To cure the Bortes.

Take as much blacke Soap as Walnut, as much  
Bymstone beaten, and a little Garlike, and put it in  
good Ale, and giue it to the Horse blood warme: but  
for a Mare with foale, then take bymstone, lut, and  
Garlike, with out sope.

## Another for the same.

Take



Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses. 11

Take a handfull of new Hens dung, and a quart of good Ale drinke, and all to beare it with your hands: then take a good handfull of bay Salt, and put two Eggs to it, and bray them together, and giue it your horse to drinke in a horne.

Another for the same.

Take a peat of milke, of Saxxon, ob. of Allin ob. beate them together, and giue it him to drinke.

To kill the wormes in the maw.

Take the crops of young brome, and of Sauin and Gumsell, of each a quantity: then crop them small, and giue it him with his pꝛouender euening & morning let him not drinke nor eat a good space after.

If he haue the long wormes, take milke, brymstone and honey, and giue him to drinke.

For the wormes in the Coddies.

Take the guts of a young Pullet: and cast it into his mouth falling, and make him to swallow them downe: doe this three mornings together, but let him not drinke nor eat in five houres after.

Some vse to giue him fresh brome in his pꝛouender, and salt water to drinke.

Others doe giue him of greene Willow, or greene Reed to eat, and in digestion of the meate, he shall cast out the Wormes.

Another for the same.

Take the Garbage of a young henne or Pigeon while it is warme, rowle it first in a little Sope, and and after in Bay salt, and seaze it downe his thꝛoate: and it will helpe him.

Probatum.

## The English Farrier, or,

To know when a Horse hath the wormes.

Take vp his upper lippe, and you shall see many small blew veines, greater and bigger than the worme veines by a great deale.

For a Horse that hath the Trunchions.

Let him drinke Hennes dung, Mint, Sage, and Rue: and let him blood in the Nostriles: or else giue him Saurin or Sootherwood to drinke; and it will cure him.

Another for the same.

Take ob. of Arment, ob. of Honey, ob. of venisicke, ob. good stale Ale: mingle them together, and tie vp the horse head on high, and giue it him to drinke with a horse.

For Blisters.

Take the iuyce of ground Iule, with so much Wintstone, a quantity of tarre, and so much Allum: put it altogether, and lay it to the soze.

For the Bards.

If they grow long, they will hinder his feeding: they doe vse to clippe them with a paire of sheares, and then wash his mouth with water and Salt: and that will cure him.

For the Staggers.

You shall perceiue them by beating his head, and he will be as though he were blind.

Take garlike, rue, and bay-salt, and beat them grossly put vineger into it, & put it into the horses eares, & then wet



### Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses. 13

Wet wooll in his medicine, and stop his eares therewith and bind them close, and let it bee so 24. houres, and then pull out his tongue and wash it with vineger, to make him haue a good stomake.

Another for the same.

First take a wispe of wet hay, and burne it vnder his nose that the smoke may come into his head, then take halfe a handfull of Salandine, and as much heargreace, thre or foure cloues of Garlike, and a little bay Salt, and stamp them together, and put thereto foure or fve spoonesfull of vineger or vergis: then cramme it into the horses Eares: and tye the Eares close that no ayre may come in: let it continue in his Eares a day and a night, and then let him blood.

Or else take Rue and Salandine, of each alike, and white Salt, and stampe them together, and put into his eares, and binde them vp for two houres.

Another for the same.

Take oyle of bitter Almonds, l.ij. of Dre gall. ii. Drammes of blacke Ellebor stamped, ob. of graines of Casterum, of Vineger, and of veruince fve drammes: seeth them altogether till the vineger be consumed, then straine them, and put it into his Eares.

For the paine in the head, or stifeling.

Keepe his head warme and let him drinke warme water mingled with wheat-meale, or Fennel-seede, and blow it into his Nose with a quill, and some powder of Ellabar, Snelling powder, mixed together with some pepper: then take a pint of malnesie, the whites and yolkes of fve new layd Egges, one head of Garlike bruised, small pepper, Cinamon and Nutmegs beaten fine, and a quantity of sweet butter: mingle them together, and giue it him to drinke three dayes af-

ter

ter

ter: but let him not drinke in foure houres after.

For the wanders.

Take halfe a bushell of Barly, and set on the fire in a panne, and put thereto running water, and ener as the water wasteth, put in more, so that the Barly be covered with water, and let it seeth till the Barly be broken: then take a little Poke oz Sacke, and put the Barly therein, and lay the same on the Horse ridge on length from the Paine to the Cropper, all hot: and let it lye till it be cold, and there let it lye a nigh and a day, and put the Horse into a greene Ward some xxiiii. houres, and there he will wallow: and then take him in, and he will be whole.

For the Yellowes.

You shall know them by the white of his Eye, which will be yelloiw, oz else by his tongue, which will haue yelloiw beines, oz put by his vpper Lippe, and you shall see beines yelloiw.

Take two races of Turmericke, and ob. of Saffron and put to it a pint of strong Beere oz Ale, and warme it blood warme, and giue it him.

Another for the same.

Take Turmericke a cloue and di. and di. a dozen shaines of Saffron, one oz two Cloues, and five spoonfuls of vinegar oz vercats: and put each in Care three spoonfuls, and stop his eares with blacke wool: and then tye them fast seuen or eight dayes.

Another for the same.

Take long Pepper, graines, turmericke, and Licoris beaten to powder: put them into strong Beere and giue it him to drinke.

For



## Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses. 75

For the paines or Crotches, which com-  
meth by heat, and sud den  
cold upon it,

The paines appeare about the Hoofe: you shall know them by the Haire standing right vp, you must take by the Thackle veine on both sides, then take the soft Row of a red Herring, and Mustard, and blacke Hope, and boile these in vinegar and make a Plaster, and lay it to the sore.

There is no Veine betweene the Pofferne and the Hoofe but the Shank Veine, and the Veins which serueneth for the Crotches must bee taken by on the inside and the outside.

Wash it first with warme Urine, then drie it with a Cloth, and clype away all the hayres on the scabby place; then ribbe and chase it allouer, and make fast his feete, and rubbe the place grieved with Butter and tarre boyling together vpon a Cloot tied on a stickes end and bathe it well therewith: vse this once or twice a day, till it be whole.

Butter and honney molten together, is good to anoynt an Horse for paines, or Crotches.

And ther for the lame.

Take a pound of Hogges greace, i. s. worth of bergdgreace ii. oz. of mustard. di. a pound of oyle de bay, a quarter of a pound of Barrell, di. a pound of Honey di. a pound of English Ware, i. oz. of Arsenicke, ii. oz. of Red Lead, hylfe a pint of vinegar: boyle all these together, and make an Oyntment of it: Tyme the Horses legges bare, and lay this medicin to it very hot.

For Corried legges, or scratches.

Take by the Veines beneath the knee, and let  
him

him blood as much as you thinke good, then knit the  
Veine aboue and beneath, and annoynt the legges  
with this oyle following.

Another for the same.

Take Frankinsence, and Rosen, and fresh  
greace, and boyle them together, and straine it: and  
keepe it to your vse.

A Drinke to raise a Horse, or for a  
Horse that is sicke.

Take two penny-worth of Pepper, two penny-  
worth of Saffron, two penny-worth of Annis-seedes  
two penny worth of turmericke, a penny-worth of  
long Pepper, two penny-worth of treacle, a penny-  
worth of Licoris, a good quantity of penny royall  
and Archangell: Giue him these with the yolkes of  
Egges in milke to drinke, And for Beate Cattell,  
giue these to drinke.

For a Scurfet Horse.

Take a quart of Beere or Ale, two penny-worth  
of Sallet oyle, and as much Dragon water, a penny-  
worth of treacle: make them warme vpon the coales  
and put into it a penny-worth of Horse Spices: and  
giue it him.

For a Hide-bound Horse.

This commeth by ouermuch working, ill dyet-  
ing, and naughty drelling take Fen-creeke, turme-  
ricke, Annis seedes, Bayes, Licoris, and Cummin  
beate all these together, and giue him one Spoonesfull  
of all these in Ale or Beere blood warme. this is also  
good for the cough: this will also keepe him from it,  
If you vse to giue it him before the disease commeth.

And



Another for the same.

Take away some blood with the Fleem; then give him some warme meattes morning and evening, and give him Salt sodden in water together, or branne and water, or some wheat sodden with Barly in water and it will helpe him.

For the hoofe-bound.

Thou shalt raise the hoofe aboue from the toppe to the soale in four or five places, that the Water may come out: Some doe raise it round with a sharpe knife, and along downeward, and then rubbe it well with Salt once or twice.

For a loose Hoofe.

Take Tarre thre spoonesfull of Rosen, a quarter of a pound of Canlie, Rue, of red Winks, of Sothern-wood, of each halfe a handfull: beat all them together namozter, and put thereto halfe a pound of butter, l. b. two lb of Virgins wax: then fry them altogether, and blinde it to the Hoofe for eight dayes, and it will cure him.

For a brittle hoofe.

If your Horse haue a brittle Hoofe, it is because it is too hot or too dry; and doth stand a day in the Stable unstopped.

Take Oxe-doung and temper it with Vineger, and bindest warme all ouer vnto the Fete, and vnder the soales of the Fete, on the next day use him so againe; so use it for a weeke together, and it will helpe him: vse to stoppe his Fete with Oxe or Cow doung, or his shone; and let him stand so a moneth.

Or, take the fat of Bacon, and temper it with  
Tur,

## The English Farrier, or,

**Turpentine**, and annoynt his Fete therewith; which is very good.

A Medicine for the Cough, or morning in the chine.

Keepe your Horse meatlesse ouer night, then take a pint and a halfe of milke, three heads of Garlike pilled and stamped, boyle them to the halfe: giue it to your Horse, and some at his nose, then runne a quarter of a mile, then rest him; and after that, runne him three times more, euery time resting him: then put him into a stable, and keepe him very warme, giue him no water till offer none, then giue him good Metch and so ble him with Metches three dayes, and giue him no water but alwayes warme, for three dayes.

Another for the same.

Take Hornehound, Licoris, and Annis seeds, in powder make Balles thereof with fresh Butter and giue it your Horse.

Another for the same.

Take wheat flower, Annis seeds, and Licoris, being stamped in a mortar. Fiue or sixe cloves of garlike being bzuid: mixe all these together, and make a Plaster of them, and roule them in balles as big as a Walnut: then pull out his tongue, and cast the balles downe his throate three or foure of them at a time: and giue him two new layd Egges after them Metchs and all.

For the Glaunders,

Take swines grease cleane clarified, and as much oyle of bay as a Walnut: giue it him to drinke with faire water, luke warme.

Ano-



**Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses. 19**

Another for the same.

Take of Ellecampana, Annis seeds, and Licoris of each i. lb. worth, boyle them in three pints of strong Ale or Beere, vnto two pints or lesse: then put into it a quarter of a pint of Sallet oyle, and giue it him to drinke warme.

Then take Enfordium in a Quill, and blow it up into his nose, and within three dayes after, take mustard, Vineger, and Butter, and boyle them together: put thereto halfe an ounce of Pepper, and giue it him to drinke. Use the one Medicine one weeke, and the other another; and ride to worke him easie.

Another for the same.

Take a quantite of Annis seeds, Licoris, and Ellecampana roots; ong pepper and Garlike, of each a like, with three Egges, and some butter, a quantity of malmesie, and some strong Ale mixt together; and make it warme, and so giue it him, and keepe him warme.

Another for the same.

Seeth a handfull of pilled Garlike in Milke, and put a peece of Butter thereto, and some Ale: and stirre them all together, and giue it him fasting, and ride him softly a wh'le after, and then set him by: but keepe him warme nine dayes after.

For the strangies.

Cut him betwene the Iawes, and take out the kernels and wash the place every day with bere and butter, and stoppe it by as long as you can, and giue him new milke and Garlike to drinke, and the iuyce of the leaues of Birch withall; or in winter, the barke of Birch: also smether him with the iuyce of Mast-icke

The English Farrier, or,  
 icke of Frankinsence.

For the Farsey.

Take blacke Sope, Arsenicke, bustaked Lime,  
 verdigreace, and Red Lead: worke these together,  
 and lay them to the soze.

Another for the same.

Take thze ounce of Quicksilver, and put it into  
 a bladder, with two spoonesfulls of the iuyce of O-  
 renge of Lemmons, and shake them together to cole  
 the Quicksilver: then take halfe a pound of fresh  
 Hogges greace, and of Mergis and ounce: put all  
 these in a Treade dish, and worke them well together:  
 then anoynt the knots with this Oyntment till they  
 rot: then let them out with a sharpe knife, and anoynt  
 them still: and put into his eare the iuyce of Rag-wed,  
 and they will dye by. Probatum.

A drinke for the Farsey.

Let him blood in the necke of both sides, foute  
 fingers from the head, and giue him this drinke.

Take a Gallon of faire water, and put therein a  
 good handfull of Rue, and a spoonesfull of Camphire  
 and bruisse them into a mortar altogether, and seeth it  
 till the halfe be consumed: and when it is cold, giue it  
 him to drinke.

For the Farsey.

Take blacke Sope, Mustard made of sharpe  
 Wine of Vineger, and Red Lead, mixe all these  
 together, and anoynt the betnes all along, rubbe it  
 ouer with an hot Iron made of purpose, but very  
 thicke: rubbe the medicine much in with the Iron,  
 being red hot.

To



Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses. 21

To destroy the Farsey,

Take the iuyce of hemlocke a good quantity, and bray them together, and put into the eares, & picke the knots and put in salt, and giue him drinke with sweet Wood, Pennell and Treacle.

For a Horse foote, that is wronged in the foote locke.

Soeth a quart of beine till the foame rise, then straine it and put thereto an handfull of Camellie, as much of mallows a saucerfull of honny, & a quarter of a pound of sheeps Tallow: stir all these on the fire till the Hearbs are well sodden, and all hot, lay it to the Joynt, & then lay a cloth ouer it, and it will be whole in three dayes.

For a wrench in the foot-locke.

Take Pompsion, naruile, & black sope, of each alike, & beate them hot on the fire and then apply them therewith.

For a horse that is Stiffed orhipped,

Take a pound of Bolearmoniacke, an quarter of red wine vineger, six eggs beaten shels and all, two penny worth of English honey, as much Venice Turpentine, one quart of flower, one good handfull of bay-salt, and put all these in a pot, and keepe it close all night, and the next day apply some of it to the hurt, dressing it once a day for nine dayes together.

For a horse that is foundred.

Take verdigreace, Turpentine, and sallet-oyle, two or three spoonfulls of Dogs greace, and beate them one or two together, and so dip the foot in it, and rubbe his feet therewith, and let him bleed in the toes.

Another for the same

D

Plucke

## The English Farrier, or.

Blucke off his shooes, and pare hollow his feet nigh to the quicke, then race him with a crooked lance from the heele to the toe in two or thre places on both sides of the Hoofe, and let him bleed well: then clay two or thre hard Egges to it as hard as hee may suffer it: and as they cole, lay on more: and then lay hot horse dung vpon them and about his fete, and hee will sone recover if you giue him rest.

For a horse that is foundred in his feet.

Take tarre, neats-foot oyle, and the yolkes of eggs, i. d. worth of verdigreace, and some wheat bran, and boile these together, and bind them vnder his foote very hot.

If he foundred in his body.

Take ob of Carlsbett, d. worth of powder of Pepper. ii. d. worth of powder ginger. ii. d. worth of graines brut, sed, and put into a bottle of steele ale the best you can get and giue it him to drinke, and litter him to the belly, and lay clothes on him as many as he can beare: and let him bleed on the sides.

For blindnesse

Take two dry tile stones, and rubbe them together and blow the powder of it with a quill into his eyes thre or foure times.

For the webbe in the eye.

Take the leane of a gammon of bacon, and dry it, & then of make powder, and vse the powder, and it will cure it.

For the pearle in the eye.

Take the iuice of ground-lup, the iuice of saluadine, and womanes spils, and put it into the eyes, and it will also cure him.

For the Maw in the eyes.

spike



23

## Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses. 32

Take a platter of the tyce of ground-lime, and of Ant-berries stamped in a Mortar, beaten with wine or water: and platterwise lay it on the eye or eyes evening and morning.

Another for the same.

Some take a Needle and a double thread, and thrust the needle through the filme of the eye wherein the Crust groweth; which pull out, laying it on your fingers end, and holding the Needle and thread straight, and so cut away the hard matter a penny breadth, but beware you cut not away the hard fat, which is the wash of the eye: neither cut the Filme wherein the Eye groweth; but cut betwene the filme and the crust, and then squirt in beere.

For a Canker in the Eye.

Take rock Alum & greene topzis, of each alike boyle them in three pints of running water, untill the one halfe be consumed; then take it from the fire, and once a day wash his eyes therewith, being made luke warme.

For a stroake in the eye.

Lay thereto the tyce of Smallage, Fennell, and the white of an Egge.

For a windgall.

Take and cut the skinn, then take a spoonfull of Oyle of bay, one spoonfull of turpentine, .i. lb. worth of Uerdigrease the white of an Egge, and a quarter of an ounce of Red Leade: boyle them together, and it will make a Salve, lay the same to the place where you did cut him. *Probatum.*

Another for the same.

First clippe off the Haire bare, then cut it the length of a Whane, and let it out: but beware of

Smittes that you cut not them : then haue ready  
mylken Rosen, Sheepes tallow, and brimstone boy-  
led together : then lay on this medicine, but beware  
it bee not too hot.

For the Spauin.

Take Mustardseede, and Oyle de Bay, and  
Colu dong, the rootes of Gallioles, a quantity of  
Turpentine, di. oz. of Bolcarmonlacke, beate them  
to powder, and woake them together, and binde them  
hot to the Spauin.

For the blood Spauin, and bone Spauin.

Take vp the veine above and beneath the ioynt, and  
let it bleed well, then knitt vp the veines, and annoynt  
them with butter till they bee whole.

For the bone Spauin.

For the Bone Spauine, picke it with a sharpe  
pointed knife, then take a peece of candle, and lay  
a peece of browne Paper vpon it, and with a  
hot Iron melt the tallow, and after annoynt it with  
butter.

For inflammation of the Coddies.

Boyle Groundsell in wine and vinegar, and so bath  
him therewith, and use to ride him into the water.

Another for the same.

Take a quart of good alewort, and set it on the fire,  
with the crums of browne bread strongly leauened, and  
a handfull of Commi (or more) in powder make a plat-  
ter of all these and beane flower, and apply it to the  
griefe as hot as it may be suffered.

Ano



Another for the same.

Take new colmoning and seeth it in milke, then make a plaster, and lay it upon the greise as hot, upon the swelling as may bee.

For swelling in the Coddies.

Let him assaile a mare, and give him no prouender, and let him stand above the great heine betwix the hippes, and lay thereto hard egges in his olme dung, and make a plaster of the same, and lay it to the Coddies, and if it helpe him not, let him stand in the water halfe an houer.

For the Strangullion.

Take bread and bayes, of Laurel, and temper them together with may butter, and give him there of three bayes together, and he will bee whole.

For festring of the fore.

Take lime and tough holle dung, and temper them together with Pepper and the white of an egge, and lay it to the fore the bayes, and it will cure him.

A drinke for the stone.

Take a pint of white wine, halfe a pint of bur seede and beate them small, it oz. of Parsely seede, halfe a handfull of yelowe, halfe an oz. of blacke sope: mingle these together, and warme it, and give it him.

For the Stone Collicke, and free.

Take buset leekes, and stampe them small, and Sope, milke, and butter, and give it the horse: it will make him pisse.

## The English Farrier, or,

For a horse that cannot stale.

Take a Nutmeg, and a handfull of parsley, seed, beate them in powder, and a handfull of butter, and beate it in good Ale, and giue it him blood-warme, and hee shall stale at ease.

For the stone and to make him pisse.

Take the seede of Smalage, Parsely Saxefrage, the rootes of philadendula, Cherrystone kernels, Gruesellseeds, and hyome seede, of every one alike much: make them in fine powder, and giue it him in white Wine.

For a Horse that cannot dung.

Take eleven leaues of Lovell, and stampe them in a Morter, and giue it him to Drinke in strong stale Ale.

Another for the same.

Take Barly and seeche it in the iuyce of Camelloly, and giue him the Barly to eate and the iuyce to drinke.

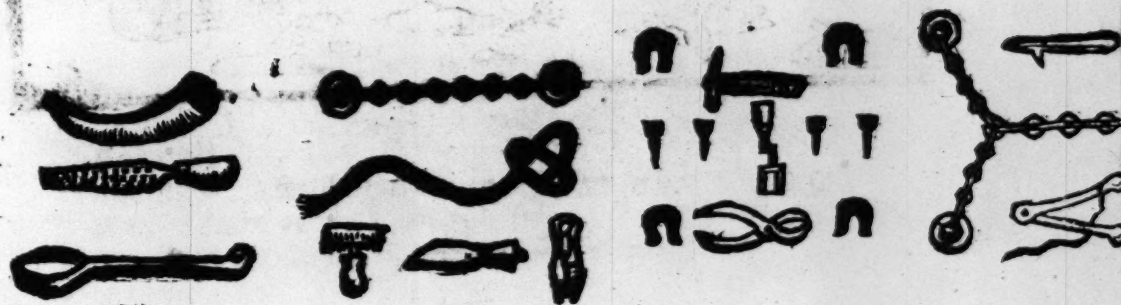
Another for the same.

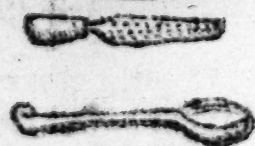
Or else, take and let him blood, and boyle the blood with the powder of the pill of Pomgranate, and put in some Wheate: then straine it, and giue it him to drinke three or foure mornings, but let him not trauaile.

Another for the same.

Take the powder of Licoris and Annis seedes, roured









## Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses. 29

rouled vp in Honey and giue him thre or foure bals of them at a time, pulling out his Tongue, and putting it in his throat: It looseth his breath and setteth his winde at libertie, and purgeth the cold and stiffnesse, and expelleth the Glanders. Bruised Licoris, Annis seedes, Carlike bruised, a little Salles oyle, and Honey giuen blow warme in spilke cureth many diseases and keepeth him from more.

For a Horse that is broken winded.

Take a Hedgehogge and split him and take out his guttes, and drye them vp in an Oven untill you make powder of them, giue it to your Horse to drinke in a pint of strong Ale, a part thereof: then take Bals of Annis seedes and Licoris royled in butter, and cast them downe his throat, and wash his Gales in good Ale or Beere, then take Comin, Annis seedes, Licoris and Sentalie, and make powder of them, and strewe thre sponesfull in his Gales, being moist: use this same fourteene dayes.

Another if he be purseye

Take Holline and Long wort, and make a powder thereof, and giue it him to drinke with water, and it wil heale him.

Or you may take the Powder of Gentian at the Apthecaries, and that wil heale him also.

For a horse pricked with a Nail.

Take out the boole till you come to the bottome, or Weine; then take Turpentine. i. oz. Tarre i. oz. Pitch i. oz. Beefe Suet i. oz. and one head of Carlike: Boyle them altogether, and lay them to it so hot as may bee suffered, and if it chaunce to breake out above the boole, then take the last medicine, and annoint it therewith.

E

To

## To heale a Mangie Horſe.

Let him bleed on both ſides his Necke, then cutte the Skinne in the middeſt of the Fore-head two fingers broad, then raiſe the Skinne on both ſides, and put in ſlices of Angelica roote, or Clecampaga; leane them til it rot, then thruſt out the matter, but leaue the rootes; they will come out as hee healeth, annoynting the Mangie places with Oyle Olive.

## Another for the ſame.

Take Lampe Oyle, fine powder of bzimſtone, of blacke Sope, Tarre, barrow Hogges-greace, and the Dutte of a chimnie; of each alike, and then mixe them altogether, and annoynt the place therewith ſo hot as may be ſuffered, and it will helpe him.

## For the mangie of a dogge.

Take Vinegar, Gunpowder, blacke Sope, Bzimſtone, burnt Allum, and Verdigreace: boyle altogether with Honey and rubbe ouer the mangie place.

## For the ſtrangle-halt.

Take vp the Paſter-veine aboue the knee, and vnderneath the ſame Veine lyeth a ſtring, cutte it away: then cutte him below the noſtrils, and take away two ſtrings, and then annoynt him with butter and Salt.

## For the Mares Evill.

Take Milke, Date-meale, Yallowes, Wormwood, Dozehound, and Smallage, wyng theſe together with your hands, and boyle them together till they bee loſt, and lay it to the griefe, which will bring it to  
to



**Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses. 31**

to a head: then you must lance it; then take Red Lead, burnt Allum, and Rosen, beate these to powder, and cast upon it.

To take away the bones, Knobbe, or Ringbone.

Take a pound of strong Læ, and Sope, a quarter of Virriall Romane i. oz. of Salarmoniacke, as much of Roach Allum, and boyle them together till they are thicke, and so vse it for an Oyntment.

Gypsium the strongest kind, lay it to with Cotton three or foure times, will take it away. This is good also for a splint: and though it bee a Whistula in the Crowne it will sinke it.

For the Powle-evil; which commeth of a bruise behind the Eares.

Take a hot Iron, but first take up the haire all the whole compasse; then searce it with a hot Iron, and then take red Leade and blacke Sope, and mingle them with water, and make it thicke, and anoint him therewith till it bee whole.

To make water for the same.

Take a quart of water, halfe a pound of Roach Allum, iiii. d. worth of Mercury, a quarter of a pound of verdigreace: and when you see the horse curbe his head, wash him with this water.

Another for the same.

Lay a Plaster of Hogges greace on, to ripen the place, and when it is ripe, launce it, and thrust through a hot Iron, if it bee very deepe, and keepe it open with tents made of Sponge, and dippe it in Hogges greace: vse this for foure dayes, then take Turpen-tine, and the yolkes of Egges and Saffron and mingle them

them together, and dippe your tents of Spung therein, and bee sure they goe to the bottome, and Plaster it with Hogges greace: and this will cure him.

For the Canker.

You must take out his tongue, and let him bleed in five or six places; and likewise on his upper lippe that hee may bleede well, and all herubbe his tongue and lippes with salt, then the next day wash his tongue and lippes with vinegar, and rubbe it againe with Salt, and geve him warme drinke and new Here a day or two.

For a colt-Evill.

Take the iuice of Hemlocke, and wash his yard and rods there with.

Another for the same.

Take beane flowze, vinegar, and Bolarmoniacke, and worke these together, and lay it to the codde.

Another for the same.

You may wash his shedde with warme vinegar, and draw forth his yard, and wash it also: then ride him in to the water: let him swimme, and there tolle ond turne him: vse this two or thre weekes.

For the coying.

If he halt, pull off his shoe and open the place prick-  
ed with a knife, and powze in Turpentine, Tallow, and  
Sheepes suet, being molten together: then close it up,  
and set on the shoe againe: let him rest, and come in no  
wet ground.

Some doe vse to burne the hole with a hot Iron,  
when they haue puld out the Nalle; and some doe  
powze



Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses. 23  
pouze in hotted butter in the hole once a day, and it hath  
cured it.

Another for the same.

Take a handfull of nettles, of blacke sope, of vine-  
gar, of each of them a Spoonfull, and three times so much  
Boares grease or Bacon grease; then Stamp them  
wel together, and stoppe the Soe therewith, and  
it wil not rot any further, but heale, although you la-  
bour him.

Some doe stoppe vp the hole when they draw forth  
the naile, with fallow and horse-dung, and then set on  
the Shoe.

For the Cordes.

The cure is to slit it, and with a Bucks horne to take  
it vp, and tye it in two places, and cut it away.

Another for the same.

Take mustard, and Aquavity, and Sallet Oyle, and  
boyle them on the coales, and make a Plaster, and bind  
it hot to the place. It is good also for any straine, so it be  
new done.

Another for the same.

Take the Grounds of Ale, and being made warme,  
bathe his Legges therewith, and wispe him with a  
Hay rope.

Another for the same.

Take smallage, and an hearb called Drepe, and  
some Sheepes suet, choppe them altogether, and boyle  
it in mans vyne, and bathe the place therewith, and  
wet a Hay-band in it, and rowle vp the legge there-  
with

with, Probatum.

## For the Curbs.

Fret his Legges with thy hand, and then take red Colewort leaues, and Burrage, and bray them together, and lay it thereto five dayes.

Seeke a pound of blacke Soap in a quart of strong Ale, til it loke like Tarre, and anoint the Sinewes therewith, and it wil supple them, and bring them to the right course. It is good for a man, if hee bee stiffe in the Joynts.

## For the Enterfeeting.

Hee may bee much holpen by shooting with a skilful Smith: But if the Skinne bee off, take May-butter, with a quantity of yellow Rosen, as much Baruel; then fry them together in a Panne, and let it stand til it bee cold, and put it in a Potte, and put to it a little new Cow dung, and make Plasters thereof and binde it to the place. This wil heale also the ptecke of a Paille.

## For the Narvell galled.

Take Soot of a Chimnie. and Beest mixed together, and Plaster it on: but shift it once a day.

## Another for the same.

Take nettle seeds, & mire them with Sallet oyle and anoint the sore, or chafe it therewith.

Some vse to wash him with warme water, and then anoint the place with Greace and Salt mixed together.

## Another for the same.

Take



Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses. 35

Take hearbe bittony, brymst one in powder of Elibory, pitch, and old greace, and stampe them together: and when you haue washed them with Chamber-lie, anoint him with this medicine.

A water for a Galled backe, or any foule sore.

Take a pottle of veriuice, three penny worth of greene Copris, and boyle it to the one halfe, or more, and wash the Soze with that, and then fill the Soze with red Lead; and let it not bee dressed of three dayes: and then dresse him againe, as you shal see cause.

For a greene wound.

Take white Wine and make it warme, and wash the wound therewith, then take Turpentine, Melrosap, and a little Ware, and me it them together, being stirred, continually til the y<sup>e</sup> are wel mixed, and then vse it. If it bee a cut, Take Tow, and dip it therein, and fill the wound with it: If it bee a hole, make Tents for the place.

Another for the same.

Take Hogges greace and Venice Turpentine: and melt them together: and if it bee a Cut, take Tow and dippe therein, and fill the wound therewith. If it be a hole make Tents, and dresse it therewith.

For a hot impostume in any outward part.

Stampe Litherwort, and mix it in the Grounds of Ale Malloines, and Hogges greace, being made hot, and lay it thereto.

Another for the same.

Brulle Lettice seedes, and Rappee seedes, and mixe  
them with Oyle of Red roses, and plaster wise lay it  
on the soye.

For a cold Impostume.

Take the hearbe Baulme, stampen and mixed with  
Hogges grease, and Plaster wise lay it to it.

Another for the same.

Soethe white Mint in Wine or Ale, with Oyle or  
butter and lay it hot to the place.

To ripen any Impostume.

Soeth Gallowes rotes, and Lilly rotes, and then  
bruse them, and put thereto Hogges grease, and Linseed  
meale: and Plaster wise lay it to it.

For the Rheumes.

Let him blood in the Veine vnder the Tasse, and rub  
his Gummies with Sage tyed to a stickes end, and giue  
him for a while, the tender Tropes of blacke Byers in  
his Throender.

For looser Teeth.

Pricke the Gummies with a knife, and then rubbe  
them with Honey, Sage, and Salt, beaten together.  
The Sorel Horse is most subiect to this Dilease.

For the Frenck.

Let him blood in the Thigh in the middle veine foure  
fingers vnder his Throat, take the Veine in the  
Necke, and giue him a drinke.

Ano-



## Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses. 87

### Another for the same.

Take Water and Honey, the layce of Portefaine, Gumme Dragonel, and Frankinsence in powder, with a few of damaske Roses, and mixe them altogether and giue it him to drinke.

### Another for the same.

Take of Germander foure ounces, of Gumdragonel, and of dried Roses, of each one oz. beate them all in fine powder, and put them in a quart of Good Ale, adding thereto Oyle of Olive foure oz. of Honey as much: and giue it the horse like warme to drinke.

If hee draweth his breath short, and cougheth with all let him blood in the necke: and then take a pint of Raine, with 4 oz. of Sallet Oyle, and mixe therewith Frankinsence: and with the 111. part of the layce of Dragonel, giue it him to drinke.

### For the Frouce or Fronts.

You must cut or burne them out: then wash them with Beere and Salt, or Ale and Salt, and so they goe away.

### For the Gigger or Flapper.

Gigger or Flapper, are Bumples or Teats in the inside of the mouth: You must cure them as you cure the Camery or Frouce; either will helpe him.

It is good to pull out the Horses Tongue very often for feare of breeding any Blisters or Blaines, vnder his Tongue, or for feare of Hay-seed, which will breede to some of those diseases.

### For the Gorge, or to bring Haire againe.

¶

Some

Seare him with a hot Iron a handfull above the knee: then rope him round about with a soft Rope of Hay, and pounce on cold water, and let it remaine a night and a day.

To bring Haire againe.

Take the dung of Goates, some Honey, and Allum, the blood of a Hogge: mixe them together, and heate them til they are ready to boyle, and being hot, rubbe the place there with.

Another for the same.

Take the scat of a Cauldron, mixed with Honey and Oyle and anoint the place there with.

Take greene walnut shels, and burne them to powder, and mixe them with honey, Oyle, and White, and anoint them there with.

For Graveling.

Thou shalt take off his shewes, and pare out all the Gravelle cleane (for if you leade any Gravelle it wil breede to a sozenelle called a Quittorbone,) then mixt you stulle him with Turpentine and Hogges grease melted together, and dip in Tow or Flax, then clap on the shoe, and keepe it stopped, and wist it every day til it bee whole, and let him come to no wet: If you stoppe it not so well, it will rise above the hofe: then you shall have more businesse, and put your horse to more paine.

For the mple-long.

It is an ill sozenelle above the hofe, which is bred out in lumps and bunches, with a watry humour.

If it be in Summer, take blacke mayles, and hurre rootes, and beate them together, lay it there.



## Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses. 39

thereto.

If it bee in Winter, take the scraping of the bottome of the shagges of the Burre rootes, and put to it a handfull of the inner barke of Elder, and beate them together, and plaster-wise lay it to.

Another for the same.

Take Garlick, Pepper, and honey, and stampe them together, and anoint his Tongue therewith, and thereof lay some to his Pasterns.

To stop a Laske of a Horse.

Take Beane flower, and Bolcamonlacke, of each a quart: mingle these together in a quart of Red Wine, and gide it him like warm: let him rest and keep warm: let him drinke no cold water, but like warme: and put in Beane flower, and let him drinke but once a day, and not over much, till the space of three or foure dayes.

Another for the same.

Take of Alom, beaten in fine powder, and Bolcamonlacke, beaten small, and a quart of good milke: mingle them together till the milke be of a curd, and giue it him to drinke, and diet him as afore said: and this will stoppe him.

For the Vidermal in the Ear.  
Take Egremonie, honey, and violet leaved, stampe them together, and lay the same in vnderneath the eare and lay a Plaster thereto three dayes.

For the Canker in the Nose or Mouth.

If you see the Canker, bee of greate heate, and burning in the Nose with exceeding paine; you shall take the Juice of purslaime, Lettice, and Scurrell, or Nightshade, and wash the sore with a fine clout, or poult it out with a squirt, and this will kil it.

Another for the same, most singular.

Take Rosh, Sage, and Marjoram, of each a good handfull, and seeth them in wine and water, to the third part of them: Straine them out and put in a little white Copys and Honey, and a quantity, and so wash the place with it. (It is a singular thing to remooue the canker) which done you shall make a water to heale it, or this: Take Rosh, biterie, and Daffies, of each a handfull: then seeth them in wine and water, and wash the sore three or foure times a day. To some say, that this shall make in powder, is specially good to kill the canker.

For any swelling of a Horse.

Take hemlocke and stampe it, and mingle it with: Maper, and hys drogat, and make a playster, and lay it to the swelling.

To heale the wound in the Lampas.

Take a saincerful of Honey, and 12. Pepper: cornes, and bray them together, and temper them with ymeger, and boile them a while, and then lay it on the wound three or foure dayes: and then let him bleed in the Lampas.

For the Ring-bone mallerder

Take



## Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses. 42

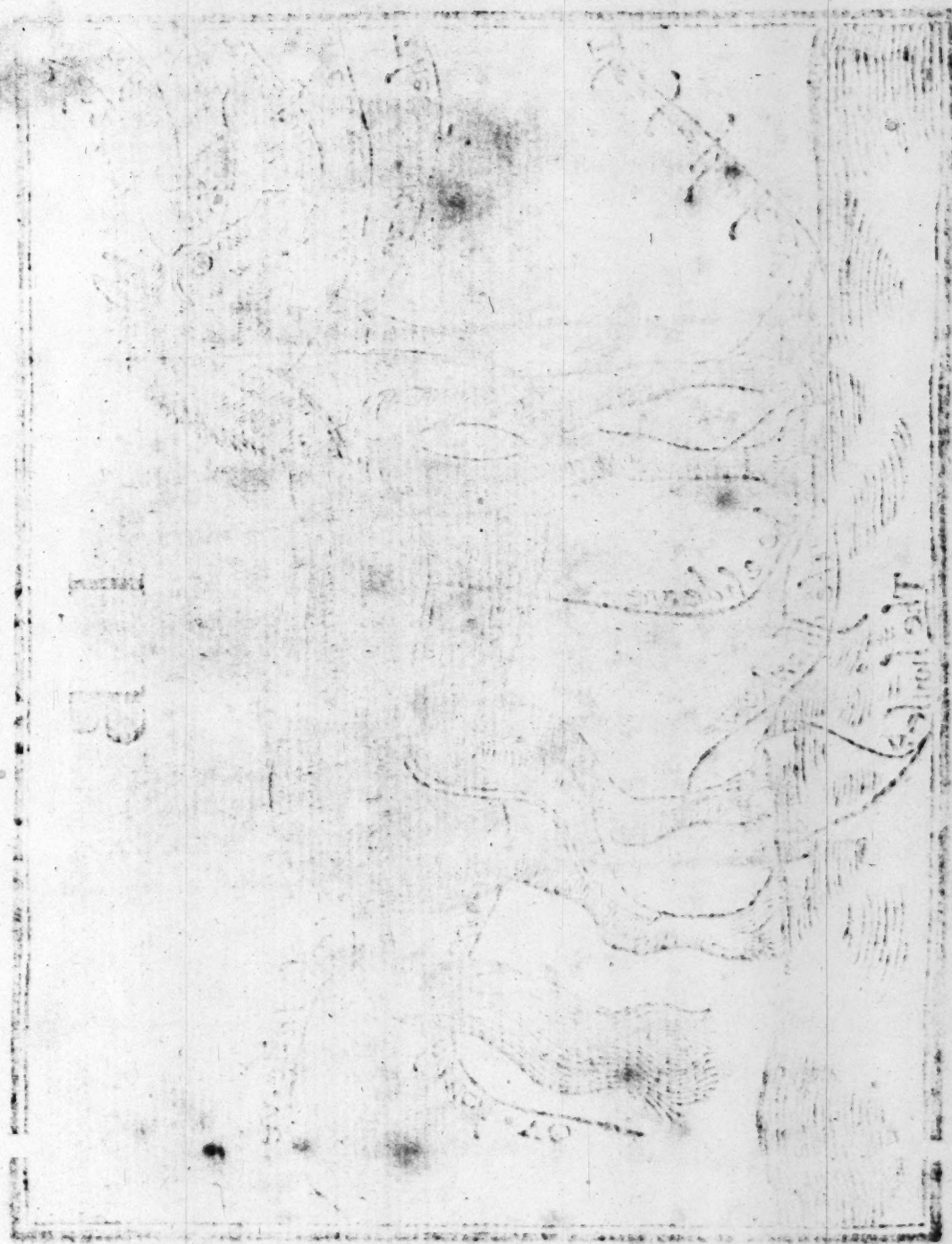
Take a paring of a cheese, and rost it wel, and lay it to the mallender as hot as hee may suffer it.

Or else chafe it wel til the blood follow, and anoint it thereon: chafe it with a hot Iron, so that it hold to the mallender: then take ten flowres of Gillyflowres, let well, and henne-murke, and temper them wel together and lay it on.

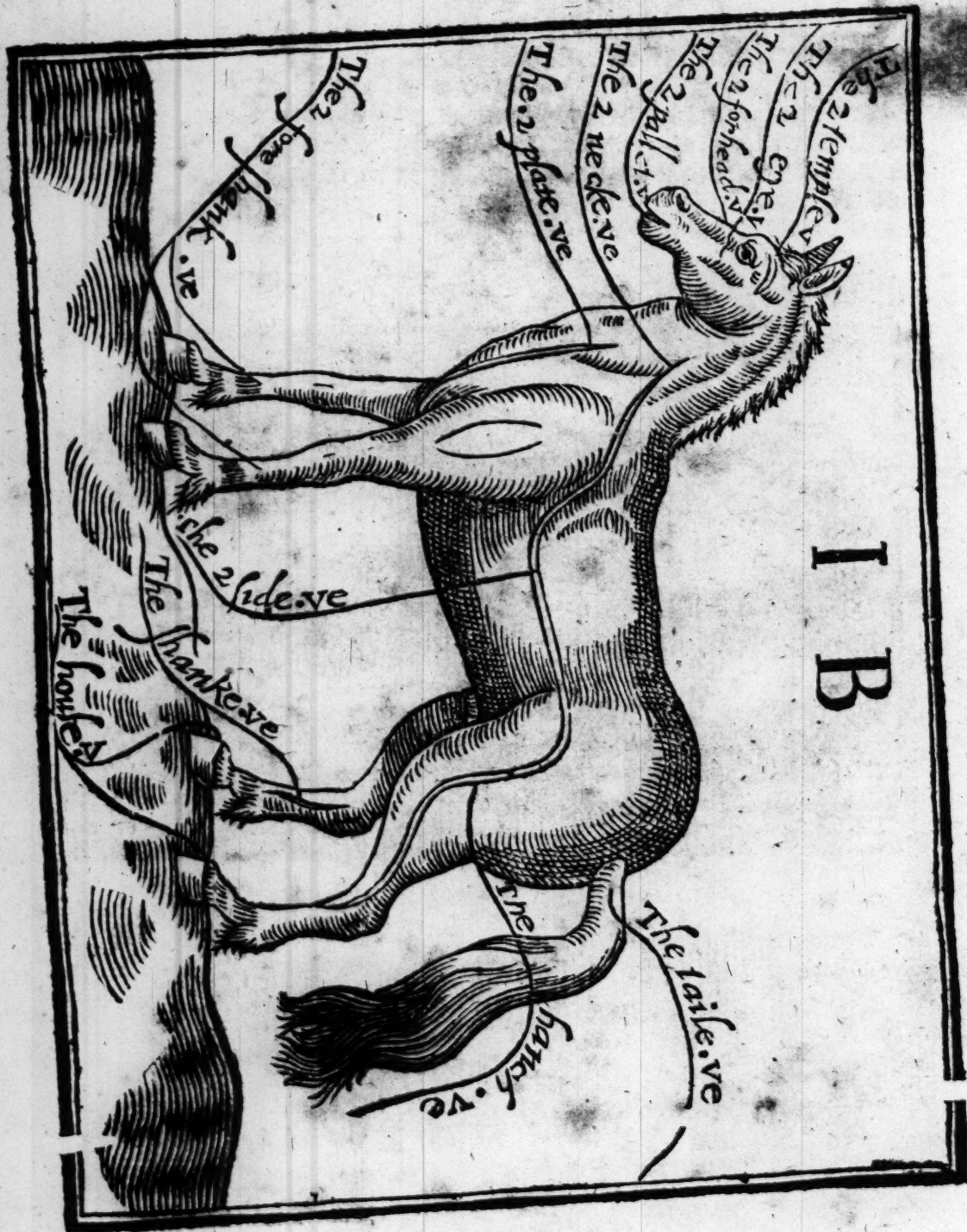
FINIS.]







# I B





REPRODUCED FROM THE COPY IN THE  
**HENRY E. HUNTINGTON LIBRARY**

---

FOR REFERENCE ONLY. NOT FOR REPRODUCTION

